The Middletown Transcript

VOL. 41. NO. 42 | MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10. 1908. | PRICE THREE CENTS

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS OF St. Georges Hundred!

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1908 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at the office of

JOSEPH H. ENOS, IN ODESSA,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21st, 1908
From 9.00 A. M. to 12.00 M.
AT HENRY CLEAVER'S STORE, IN PORT PENN,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21st, 1908
From 1 P. M. to 4 P. M.

and at the County Tax Collector's Office, South Broad street, Middletown, Del., every Saturday during the month of September, from 9 A. M., to 4 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January five per centum thereof shall be added thereto.

WALTER BEASTEN,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred.

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Constitutional Amendment!

An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 15 of Article 2 of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, relating to the Compensation of the Members and Presiding Officers of the General Assembly.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met; (two-thirds of all the members elected to each House agreeing):

SECTION 1. That the following amendment be and the same is hereby proposed to Section 15 of Article 2 of the Constitution of Delaware;

That the word "five" be stricken out of the third line of said Section 15 Article 2 of the Constitution, and the word "ten" be inserted in lieu thereof, and the word "six" be stricken out of the fourth line of Section 15, Article 2 of the Constitution, and the word "twelve" be inserted in lieu thereof.

RICHARD HODGSON,
Speaker of the House.
ISAAC T. PARKER,
President of the Senate

I, Joseph L. Cahall, Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Bill No. 312, entitled "An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 15 of Article 2 of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, relating to the Compensation of the Members and Presiding Officers of the General Assembly," as the same appears on the enrolled bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State, which said bill proposing such amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the state.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal, at Dover, this twenty-fifth [SEAL.] day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight.

JOS. L. CAHALL,
Secretary of State.

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A NATIONAL AWAKENING

"In the last ten years," says the Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture for 1907, "forestry has advanced in this country from an almost unknown science to a useful growing profession. In that time the number of technically trained foresters has increased from less than a dozen to over 400. Ten years ago there was not a single forest school in the country; now there are several professional forest schools which rank with those of Europe, and a score more with courses in elementary forestry whose usefulness is steadily growing. Forest lands under management have grown from one or two tracks to many, aggregating 7,503,000 acres, scattered through 39 States. The National Forests have increased from 39,000,000 acres, practically unused and unprotected, to 165,000,000 acres, used, guarded and improved both in productiveness and accessibility. The number of States which have State forests has increased from 1 to 10, and of those which employ trained foresters from none to 11. The membership of forest associations has increased from 3,600 to 15,000. Ten years ago, except for a few of the foremost botanists, European foresters knew more about American forests than did the people of this country. In Europe they were then using preservatives to prolong the service of beech ties, and so adding from twenty to forty years to their life. Here, on the other hand, scarcely a treated tie had been laid, though there are now 60 treating plants, 27 of which treat ties exclusively, and an engineer who recently returned from Europe reports that both in size and mechanical perfection the treating equipment of this country is ahead of any to be found abroad.

"And yet American forestry has only safely passed the experimental stage and got ready to do something. Action, immediate and vigorous, must be taken if the inevitable famine of wood supplies is to be lessened. We are now using as much wood in a single year as grows in three, with only 20 years' supply of virgin growth in sight. Only the application of forest knowledge with wisdom, method and energy, in the next ten years, can prevent the starving of national industries for lack of wood.

"The woodlot offers an excellent opportunity for the practice of forestry. It is accessible enough to allow of moderate cuttings at frequent intervals, and it may be protected from trespass and grazing, and from fire, its chief enemy, without an elaborate scheme of defense; then taxation is not a great burden, because the revenue from farm supplies more than meets this item every year, and thus prevents the accumulation of interest. In New England, New York, and Pennsylvania great interest has been taken in planting white pine and other species.

"The application of intensive forestry to large tracts will naturally be of limited extent for some time to come. Closer utilization, the setting of a minimum diameter below which trees shall not be cut, to provide for a second crop, and protection from fire, are conservative measures which are steadily gaining ground. But looking into the future far enough to make provision for a third crop is not yet common, while efforts to bring forest lands to high productive capacity have as yet scarcely been attempted. In wealth of soil and high commercial value of native trees America has a decided advantage over Europe, where intensive forestry is paying well. American corporations and long-time investors, as well as the provident farmer, must go deeper into forestry to reap full reward."

"Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri, and Mississippi are better acquainted with their forest's by reason of forest surveys conducted in cooperation with the Forest Service. Taxation now the most difficult problem in State forest work, is receiving thoughtful attention.

"The New York State nurseries' in April and May, 1907, contained 549,450 four-year-old transplants of white pine, Scotch pine, Norway pine, Norway spruce, and European larch, ready for planting. In addition, an importation has been made from Germany to complete an even million trees, to be set out this spring. A crew of 100 men, under the charge of two professional foresters, will do the work. A 10-acre nursery will be established in central New York for propagating stock, for free distribution and to furnish shade trees for the good-roads system. A new feature is the creation of a patrol of the Adirondack railroads during the spring months. This contemplates a force of 100 men, distributed along the steep railroad grades and at places in the forest where conditions are the most dangerous. This railroad patrol is entirely separate from the fire-warden system, the patrols being paid directly from the Albany office. At the end of the year the railroads refund-half the expenses. During the summer of 1907 seed-spot sowing was carried on, and a field experiment station started. Fifteen species of seeds have been planted in various ways. The most hopeful experiment is one in which seed is droped on the unbroken ground at 5-foot intervals and the seed at each spot covered with sand. Western yellow pine seed planted this trees way produced in nearly every spot. An experiment was made with white pine, by putting a handful of black muck on the unbroken ground, placing a few seeds on the muck, and covering the seed with sand.

"During the past year New Jersey has developed a definite policy. The forest commission is actively working for the betterment of the woodlands of the State, to establish values in forest lands, to make them continuously productive. The State contains numerous forest areas of considerable size, but for the most part the work concerns itself with the intensive management of woodlots for the production of ties and lumber for near-by markets. During the one year of its operation the fire service has succeeded in reducing the acreage burned and the damage done to woodlands to less than one-tenth that of any former year. This has already affected favorably the market price of forest property. The commission has acquired about 11,000 acres of land for State reserves, and will develop the property as demonstration areas and public parks. It recognizes, however, that the private owner has, and will continue to have, the greatest interest in this question, and will therefore devote every effort to make such lands valuable and productive.

"The Pennsylvania department of forestry has during the past year directed most of its attention and energy to the acquiring of new land, the establishing of good nurseries and the pushing of reforestation work. The State now holds in forest reserve lands about 10 per cent. of the area of timberland of the Commonwealth.

FLED FROM LEWES

Accused of being detectives sent to ferret out any possible speakeasies in the town, Howard M. Stanley of Dover, and a companion were surrounded at their boarding house and threatened with their lives by a mob who were armed with bricks, baseball bats and shot guns last Saturday night and only escaped after 3 o'clock in the morning when they drove to Georgetown with a fast team and took the first morning train north. Ever since the recent raid in Milford, strangers have been regarded with suspicion in Lewes and when two young men came here claiming they were looking for work and engaged board with a Mrs. Buchanan, a certain element in the town at once suspected them of being detectives. The trouble did not continue until a man was sent to the men telling them to leave town in one hour or they would probably find trouble. The men went at once to their rooms and while they were packing, another delegation called upon them and told them they must leave. It was at this time that a mob began to gather around the boarding house, yelling for the men to come out. The two were by this time completely scared and when Capt. Hastings who stops with his daughter, came to their room and told them they must hide, they were willing to do anything. A team was engaged and the men ran out the back way for the barn when they were discovered and the howling crowd were on their heels. Diving into the barn they managed to hide but the crowd seeing the hitched horses, decided to wait and it was a miserable couple of hours the men put in hearing every threat the crowd was making. Crys to lynch them were not at all uncommon and it was nearly three o'clock before the crowd left and the men managed to get into a wagon and escape to Georgetown. Not content with these two leaving, the element concerned have spotted another man and it is said will make trouble for him if he does not also leave.

DATE NOW FIXED

The Rev. Frederick M. Kirkus, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, on Saturday made the announcement that Bishop Tuttle of St. Louis, the presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States, has received the formal consent of a majority of the bishops to the election of Professor Frederick J. Kinsman of New York, as bishop of Delaware, to succeed the late Bishop Leighton Coleman.

As a result, the bishop-elect will be consecrated in Trinity Church on October 28th, at 11.30 A. M. A large number of prominent bishops and clergymen will take part in the ceremonies.

The consent of a majority of the bishops to the election is the last formality, the different diocese having already agreed to the selection. It is practically certain that all of the bishops will consent to the election of Rev. Dr. Kineman, but a majority vote is all that is necessary.

The consecrators will be Bishop Tuttle, Bishop Whitaker, of Pennsylvania, and Bishop Niles, of New Hampshire. The presenting bishops will be Bishops Lawrence, of Massachusetts, and Lines, of Newark, N. J. A number of other bishops will also be present, as well as many noted ministers.

The attending presbyters will be Rev. William T. Manning, D. D., rector of Trinity Parish, New York, and Rev. Philip Rhinelander, professor in the theological school, Cambridge, Mass.

The consecration will be imposing, and will be witnessed by as many persons as can enter Trinity Church.

WANTS THIRD WIFE AT SIXTY

James H. Furbush, a retired farmer of Wetipquin, Md., who is said to possess considerable wealth, has been in Seaford a week looking for a wife.

Mr. Furbush is about 60 years old and has been married twice, his second wife having died only a few months ago. He says he is lonely now and willing to join his lot with a good, industrious woman between 18 and 48 years, but she must be good-looking and of cheerful disposition and love children, as he has three, who, he says, need the care and attention of a mother. The children are St. George Devine, Venus and Nellie. He prefers a Delaware or Virginia woman to any others.

He has called upon many Seaford young ladies, but has failed to find but one who was willing to join him in matrimony. This one was Miss Gertrude Andrews, but when she proposed a wedding trip to California and the Philippine Islands Mr. Furbush said it would cost too much, and Miss Andrews told him to look elsewhere.

Mr. Furbush attended a public sale Saturday and purchased a tract of land in the fashionable part of Nanticoke City, a suburb of Seaford, upon which he says he will build a mansion for the lucky woman. He also said he would make his wife a present of $5,000 when he is married.

Does your subscription fall due in October? Watch the label on THE TRANSCRIPT coming to you and send your remittance. Remember the postal law only allows us to give you one year's credit. We will appreciate your attendance to this matter promptly.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES

The business of the Chicago freight subway has now reached a point where the financial loss, occasioned by the withdrawal of the Government contract for the carriage of mail matter, has been overcome and the business of the company is said to be on a sound basis. The action of the Government officials was based entirely on the fact that transporation could be made by horse and wagon at a slightly lower cost, although it is contended that it is not so safe or satisfactory. The company has an arrangement with 11 of the railroads entering the city for the transfer and delivery of freight, and while this does not save the shipper from the cost of cartage to the receiving stations of the tunnel company, it does save the shipper the cost of transporting freight across the city, which cost is extremely high under the existing conditions. The use of the tunnel has thus not only already taken a considerable amount of heavy traffic from the crowded streets of the business section, but also affords many advantages to shippers, in addition to the saving of transportation charges. The mail service was practically perfect during the two years the contract was in force, besides avoiding the use of over 100 teams that had formerly been engaged in hauling mail through the streets of the central business section.

Dry farming is being liberally encouraged by some of the Western States, including Colorado and others possessing any great amount of what is called "semi-arid" land. This is where less than 20 inches of rain falls in the course of the year. The art of dry farming consists of working the soil in such a manner as to secure the full benefit of every particle of moisture which it absorbs. The success attending this kind of agriculture bears out to a great extent the adage that in agriculture "the man with a hoe can do more than a man with a hose." Dry farming is now successfully carried out in localities where the annual rainfall is 14 inches, and, it is hoped as more is learned of it that it will be commercially possible to utilize lands where the rainfall is as low as 10 inches.

Experiments conducted abroad have demonstrated that balloons traveling at a height of from 600 to 2000 yards could be hit only once out of six shots, while they were absolutely safe at a height of 3000 yards. Even when struck, the damage to the gas bag was so small that the balloon was able to continue its journey for hours before the escaping gas made a landing necessary.

The Argentine ant, which has worked great devastation among the sugar plantations of Louisana, has made its appearance on the Pacific coast and active steps are being taken to exterminate it. This insect is so pugnacious that it quickly drives out the cattle ant, which has some considerable economic value and which is not replaced by the intruder from Argentine. The latter is not only destructive in itself, but it protects scale growth and plant lice. The Argentine ant is regarded as one of the most injurious pests which was ever brought into the United States.

The Baku-Batoum pipe line has been in operation for about a year, and as far as the mechanical operation of the line is concerned it is a great success, but because of the decrease in the exports of illuminating oils from Batoum, there is not sufficient oil to keep the pipe line and its costly machinery continually at work, and the undertaking is, therefore, not as remunerative. Simultaneously with the operation of the line, it was found also that the consumption of oil at several of the towns along the line had also decreased, and after some prolonged investigation it was discovered that the line was being tapped at several points and the oil stolen from the pipe. In some instances from eight to ten carloads of oil were stolen each night.

NEW YORK FASHIONS

Hats seem to grow larger and larger as the season advances and many of the shapes popular during the summer have reappeared in satin, velvet, rep, felt or latest novelty of all scratch felt which is first cousin to the old fashioned beaver. The mushroom is in again as well as huge hats in the picture style while wings, ostrich plumes, osprey, fancy breasts, scarfs, ribbon, maline and flowers all have their share in the trimmings. A very smart hat of wistaria satin and let it be remarked in passing that the satin hat will be enormously popular this winter for all dressy occasions, is trimmed with a wreath of shaded lavendar orchids, interspersed with soft draping of a still lighter shade of lavendar maline.

Two and Three Tone Effects

These two and three tone effects of the same color are the most fashionable fad of the season. For example a plume laden hat of the new gray called "London smoke," has a narrow binding around the brim of velvet just a shade darker than the felt, and velvet of the same color swathes the high crown, while three smoke gray plumes trim the left side. This is called a two tone effect. The three tone effect is shown in the hat of wistaria satin just described. In smaller head gear turban shapes made of draped velvet or satin and encircled by feather breasts or bands and trimmed with wings are shown in many chic forms. The wings used in millinery this season are enormous spreading shapes in marvelously blended colors. There are innumerable lovely greens, grays, amethysts, browns, etc., entering into the color schemes.

The above designs are by The McCall Company, New York. Patterns may be obtained at any McCall Agency.

New Street Suits

While the Directoire mode in its extreme forms has not and never will become popular, it has effected the cut of even the conventional tailer gown. The simple gored walking skirt of the cheviot suit with a fan shaped panel at one side and a habit back, or the pleated skirt with the same shaped panel trimmed with buttons or even the side trimming of braid which simulates the panel are all ideas borrowed from the extreme French fashions. And the semi-fitting coats of the new suits in three-quarter length, the high collars, the large pocket flaps and button trimmings are from the same source.

The woman who wears a "Perrin" Glove is conscious that her hands look their best, and if the shade selected does not harmonize perfectly with her cossume the fault is her own, for this Paris make is noted for matching all fashionable colorings in the selected kidskin of which these Gloves are made.

The Waist Matching the Skirt

This winter fashion decrees that unless the waist is white it must match the skirt in color if not in material. And this dictate holds good also of the blouse to be worn with the tailor suit. For this purpose there is nothing smarter than satin as so many of the street suits are satin trimmed. The best shops are showing charming models of this material trimmed with a binding and buttonhole effects of dark satin. For example a deep tan satin waist is made with a tiny yoke and jabot effect of cream lace. This yoke is surrounded by a rather narrow turn-down collar of the material. The closing is at the left side and there are two rows of buttons down the front in double-breasted effect. Both collar and closing are bound with nut brown satin. The sleeves are in the new long closely fitted style and have a row of buttons covered with nut brown satin running from the shoulder to the waist.

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WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 3d, 1908.

SINCE there has been a lull in the campaign letters from the White House and an announcement by the President himself that he will not reply to Mr. Bryan's last letter inasmuch as it deals mainly in personalities, there is but little of political interest going on in Washington at present.

For the time, the International Tuberculosis Congress holds the center of the stage. Thursday, Secretary of State Root entertained three hundred of the distinguished specialists at Willard's Hotel and the following day a reception was given to the visitors by the President.

The recent announcements from the meetings of the Tuberculosis Congress are little short of sensational. The startling claim is made that a serum has been discovered that will scotch this most serious of diseases known to the human race. Science, it is said, is on the verge of giving to the world a serum that will make mankind immune to the effects of tuberculosis. A group of eminent men this week permitted it to be known that the long sought means of immunization to consumption has at last been found. This proved the most important announcement of the fourth day session of the International Congress of Physicians. The men who believe that this safeguard against tuberculosis may be effected through immunizing the human body just as vaccination does with regard to small pox, are distinguished in their respective branches of medicine both in this country and abroad. In this connection, and as strengthening their remarkable claims, it may be well to mention their names. They are Prof. M. A. Barber, of the University of Kansas; Dr. Gerald B. Webb and Dr. W. W. Williams of Colorado Springs; Dr. T. Ishigami, Director of the Institute for Infectious Diseases at Osaki, Japan; Prof. A. Calmette, of Pasteur's Institute, France; Dr. J. Bartell of Vienna, representing the Ministry of Education at the Congress; Dr. Edward R. Baldwin of Saranac Lake, a distinguished bacteriologist; and Dr. H. Noguchi of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York. It will be interesting to vivisectionists and anti-vivisectionists alike to know that as in all similar researches, animals have been sacrificed to demonstrate this theory. The guinea pig, as is most common in such cases, has been the agent in proving the correctness of this test. Its success has also been demonstrated in cows. It has been shown too, that this period of immunization by serum extends for not more than two years in cattle. Professor Barber makes more advanced ground than the other scientists. He says: "Any successful method of producing freedom from tuberculosis must be sought through the living germ." This statement created a stir among his auditors of medical and lay delegates to the Congress, inasmuch as it is considered radical and opens up a new line of investigation. Professor Barber said further:

"The possibility of producing freedom from disease or immunity by the inoculation of living organisms has till now only been accomplished in a few diseases, in chief smallpox. The virus of this disease weakened by passage through the cow can safely be inoculated into human beings, resulting in protection against smallpox. The human race possesses in a varying amount a natural immunity against tuberculosis. Were it not so the race would long ago have become extinct.

"Artificial protection to tuberculosis has never yet been achieved for the human race, but it is a possibility we believe can be accomplished, inasmuch as it is now possible by protective inoculation by living organisms of the human type to protect cattle from tuberculosis. All conceivable methods of weakening the tubercle bacillus, so that it can be safely inoculated for the production of immunity have up to this time failed. Trudeau has shown it possible to produce a certain amount of immunity in guinea-pigs by the use of living bacteria.

"Dead tubercle bacilli and their products, known as vaccines and tuberculins, when used for innoculation have failed to produce lasting immunity, although of distinct value in the treatment of tuberculosis. Satisfactory immunity to tuberculosis has only been obtained experimentally by the use of the living bacilli.

"Realizing the hitherto almost futile attempts, we were led to the experiments of attempting the production of immunity by increasing numbers of bacteria by beginning with the inoculation of one living germ.

"Encouraged by these results, guinea-pigs, animals very easily rendered victims of tuberculosis, were inoculated in a similar manner with the germ of tubercle bacillus and increasing up to thousands; so far none, as proved by post-mortem examinations, has become victim of tuberculosis.

"To ascertain any therapeutic value of this theory, rabbits rendered tuberculous by feeding living tubercle bacilli, are undergoing similar inoculations for their cure."

WAS INCENDIARY

That the fire which destroyed the barn at the New Castle County Hospital at Farnhurst early Sunday morning was of incendiary origin is the belief of James W. Foster, the superintendent of the institution. He lost two horses and a carriage in the fire. The structure was completely destroyed despite the efforts of Superintendent Foster, the attendants and some of the patients to save it.

There was no one in the building so far as is known Saturday night. There were no wires of any kind about the place that could have started the blaze, and there was nothing in the barn that could cause spontaneous combustion. The only way the fire could start would be for some one to accidently or deliberately set it afire.

Mr. Foster knows of no one who would be likely to deliberately destroy the structure, and he can think of no reason why anyone should want to burn the place.

THE TRANSCRIPT $1 PER YEAR.

USEFUL THINGS TO KNOW

For a Dutch potato salad such as many women serve often for Sunday night supper, fry a few pieces of bacon crisp, drain off the fat and cut them into tiny pieces. Slice cold boiled potatoes, cut them into quarters, mix them with the bacon and a small onion minced fine and arrange the mixture on lettuce leaves. Make a dressing by using three tablespoonfuls of the bocon fat in place of the oil, beating it with a tablespoonful of vinegar. Turn the dressing over the salad.

To destroy fleas in a house wipe the furniture, where it is possible, with spirits of naptha, but do not let children go near it till quite dry. Another recipe for destroying these troublesome pests in an old house is to make a strong decoction of laurel leaves and boil it for several hours. With this, while hot, deluge the floors. The liquor will slightly discolor the ceilings, but they are easily whitened again. Sprinkle camomile flowers in the beds and on stuffed furniture. Use carbolic soap freely for cleansing purposes throughout the house. It will take several weeks probably, to rid the house of the pest.

Dishcloths must be washed after they have been used if they are to be kept sweet and nice. First wash them in hot soapsuds, then rinse in clean hot water and hang out to dry. One of the nicest of dishcloths is made of knitted soft cotton, which will wash again and again and look as good as new. Another good dishcloth is made of a square of coarse crash, hemmed; this is also very easily kept clean.

To find out whether butter is pure, place a small piece in a large iron spoon and heat gently over a flame. If the butter foams freely on heating, it is butter, while if it sputters and crackles like hot grease without foaming, it is oleomargarine or renovated butter. Another way to examine sample is to put it in a small bottle, and then place the bottle in boiling water for five or six minutes. If the sample is butter the curd will have settled, leaving the fat perfectly clear, while if it is a substitute the fat is cloudy or milky.

Many good housewives do not care to risk the laundering of their fine woolen blankets to their servants, and a word might help at this season from a good housewife, who always takes this task upon herself. She first shaves a half bar of yellow soap and pours this into a pint of boiling water; she stirs this until it becomes like a thick jelly and pours it into three buckets of lukewarm water. Into this she puts the blankets and washes thoroughly. She does not rub soap on the blankets. She puts them through a wringer and in another tub of clear, lukewarm water, then keeps on rinsing in clear water until every particle of soap is removed and hangs on line in hot sun, taking care to hang them perfectly straight. She leaves them in the sun for several hours until perfectly dry, then puts them out the next day if necessary.

Stains on willow or wicker furniture may be readily washed off with hot water and soap, and when thoroughly dried in the sun the cleansed parts, if shellacked with white, will look just like the rest of the chair, table or settee. This treatment is only for the pieces that have a natural finish.

An ice box built into the house, if it is well built, is a great comfort, but any refrigerator requires constant attention. It should be washed out frequently with strong soda water and the utmost care should be taken that its drain does not become clogged or its waste pipe obstructed. If it is an ice chest or box which stands on a wooden floor it should be moved semi-occasionally to prevent mildew, as the waste pan is bound to overflow at times and the boards become water soaked.

The spots that find themselves on wall paper more frequently in summer than at any other time, can be quickly and easily removed by making a stiff dough of graham flour and boiling water. Knead the dough thoroughly and break into small pieces. As each piece is used it should be doubled in on itself so there is a clean surface at each rub. When one piece is soiled throw it away and take a fresh one. Always rub the paper in one direction and do not go over the same surface twice.

Chicken salad is delicious if mixed with small pieces of green pepper and mayonnaise. Press the meat into pepper cases.

Burning oil is spread by water. To extinguish it throw down flour, sand or earth. The idea is to prevent the oil spreading.

To take berry stains out, let boiling water run through stains until entirely taken out.

When the fire is slow of starting because of lack of shavings or otherwise cut into some of the kindlings, making little slivers without separating the latter from the sticks. If the kindlings happen to be damp on the outside, the cuts will expose little dry places to the flame.

Warm your discolored earthenware or granite baking dishes well, then rub them with damp corn meal. It cleans without scratching.

Salt thrown on a coal fire when broiling steak will prevent blazing from the dripping fat.

Sale as a gargle will cure soreness of the throat.

Salt in the water is the best thing to clean willow ware and matting.

Salt in whitewash makes it stick.

Salt thrown on a coal fire when low will revive it.

Salt used in sweeping carpets keeps out moths.

Salt thrown on soot which has fallen on a carpet will prevent stain.

Salt put on ink when freshly spilled on a carpet will help in removing the spot.

Salt in the oven under baking tins will prevent scorching.

The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

—AT—

Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware

—BY—

T. S. FOURACRE.

LONG DISTANCE 'PHONE-NO. 37.

Entered at the Post Office as secon'-class matter

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., OCT. 10, 1908

Republican Ticket!

For President:

WILLIAM H. TAFT,

OF OHIO.

For Vice President:

JAMES S. SHERMAN.

OF NEW YORK.

MR. BRYAN AND FIGURES

In a speech at Cedar Rapids, Ia., Mr. Bryan favored his hearers with these statistics:—

The failures of the last nine months exceed in number the failures of the corresponding nine months of 1893, and the difference between assets and liabilities is greater this year than it was in 1893, although the total amount of the liabilities was greater in 1893 than this year.

Mr. Bryan had better let figures alone. He can juggle with them, but he proves nothing by them, because he does not give all the facts.

Are failures larger in nine months of 1908 than in nine months of 1893? Two establishments collect returns on failures. Dun's figures give failures for nine months in 1908,–11,946, and in 1893, 10,426 for nine months, but Bradstreet's gives the number as 10,691 in nine months of 1908 and 11,140 in nine months of 1893. The difference is small in either case. Authorities differ. The number of failures varies in the count, as men reckon establishments, group associated corporations and firms together or treat each as a separate failure. When Mr. Bryan lays stress on a small difference in the number of failures as proof of business conditions he juggles and he juggles, knowing that the figures work either way as one authority or the other is selected.

The real measure is the aggregate of liabilities. By Dun this was$179,677,523 in 1908 and $251,-349,460 in 1893. Liabilities are barely two-thirds in 1908 what they were in nine months of 1893.

But the proportion of assets to liabilities, Mr. Bryan asserts, was higher in 1893 to 1908. Of course it was. The worse the panic the stronger the firms that go down. The stronger the firm the bigger the assets. Between panic years, in ordinary seasons, when only weakfirms fail, assets are under 50 per cent. of liabilities. When a panic year comes this porportion jumps, as it did in 1893, to 70 per cent (Bradstreet's figures) and to 58.5 per cent. in 1908.

The worse the season the larger the relative assets, because strong firms are more numerous. In 1896, when Mr. Bryan was running for the Presidency, the per centage of assets rose to 58 per cent., and the number of firms failing rose to a level with 1908 and 1893.

But in all he says on failures Mr. Bryan omits the most important fact of all. From 1893 to 1908 the country gained in wealth one-half, in number of firms one-third, and tripled its bank credits and its business transactions as measured by bank deposits and by bank clearings.

If over 300,000 more firms are in business in 1908 than in 1893 a small increase in the number of failures means that fewer firms are failing relative to all in business. If there are three times as many credits and three times as much business being done, then liabilities of $179,677,523 in 1908 are small by liabilities of $251,349,460 in 1893. Relatvely the liabilities of1908,instead of being two-thirds those of 1893, are about a quarter in proportion to the business done and the credits at risk.

The current year has been one of depression and failure. Many weak firms have succumbed, but in proportion to national wealth, total business overturn, bank credits, firms in business or outstanding indebtedness, 1908 is the best year, after a great financial convulsion, the country has ever seen.

When Mr. Bryan tries to make it out the worst, he suppresses the facts and uses a half truth to make a deduction wholly false.

THEY WANT TO FORGET IT

"With an ingenuous evasion that is not conclusive we are told that in the consideration of matters political and economical we must make no comparisons between the past and present. We are told that the sins of omission and commission charged against the Democrats who once held this state and the several counties in thraldom must not be reverted to for the sake of comparison.

"We are advised that the old fee system obrerved in the payment of county officers, when nobody knew the amount of their pickings, was a legacy from the old Whigs. Nevertheless the Democrats were perfectly willing to continue the system without any attempt to change the scheme even for the purpose of saving the money of the tax-payers. Nothing was done in the direction of securing better results at less cost, and for half a century the Democrats fought against a new constitution for the state. At every turn and on every occasion they fought hard to prevent a new constitution from becoming a fact, and in no way did they evince a desire to bring about a more economical and a more honest administration of county affairs.

"It is known of men that the outlay for New Castle county annually under Democratic rule, was tremendous with nothing to show in the end to indicate that full returns had been received for money paid. Not until the Republicans, after a long and persistent fight, secured a new constitution and later, when in control of the General Assembly, brought about the passage of acts to provide for a more business like payment of the salaries of county officials, was a change secured.

"Now it is that under the new order of things—brought about by Republican legislation the salaries of the county officers are fixed, with the addition of certain fees, largely reduced for the benefit of the people. And it is to be borne in mind that when this new system was brought about not a Democratic member of the General Assembly voted against the new order. It may not be considered by some as the proper plan to adopt, yet it remains a fact that Democrats as well as Republicans agreed upon the system as fair and proper. We are told that—even if the county is saving thousands of dollars as compared with the old Democratic method—it is not a matter to be noted at this time.

"The bad record of the Democrats in office is forever looming up to vex that party, and no wonder the members thereof cry "Forget it." Only by comparison can proper estimates be made of accomplishments, in political affairs. It is certainly in order to bear in mind that under Republican direction the affairs of New Castle county and the affairs of the state at large have been conducted with a closer appreciation of the value of a dollar, and with a more practical understanding of what good government means than was ever the case under Democratic nomination. Yet we must not speak of it, shout our Democratic friends. It is begging the issue to stand against the whole truth being told."—*Morning News.*

[Communicated.]

CALL A TOWN MEETING

MR. EDITOR:—In your issue of October 5th, you made editorial mention of a movement that is on foot by some of our people to have that section of Main street West of the railroad tracks improved. It is claimed by those favoring the movement that the cost would not exceed $1,200.00 and that the work can be done while the contractor is here for considerable less than it would cost should we decide at some later date to have the road improved.

It is not my intention to oppose the improvement, but in my judgment the tax-payers of our town should have an opportunity to express their views on this question, and I would suggest the calling of a town meeting, where they can assemble and discuss the matter, and if it is then decided to do the work, the only fellow who will have any objections to offer, will be those who were not sufficiently interested as to attend the meeting and let their views be known, and their only object in being absent would be for an opportunity to *kick*—and let them do so if it will afford them any pleasure.

Personally I favor the improvement, and when the matter is fully explained to the people, I believe the work will be done, and the town will be greatly benefitted, for it must be remembered that at least three-fourths of the people who trade in our town come over this road, and with four miles of improved highway, it is only natural to expect a greater volume of business from that section.

In conclusion I would suggest that some one interested get busy, and set a date for the meeting and give Mr. Tax-Payer the opportunity that belongs to him—an opportunity to express his views on all public questions concerning our town.

TAX-PAYER.

Middletown, Del., Oct. 8th, 1908.

Fall and Winter Millinery now ready or your inspection. Latest styles, best goods for the least money at

MRS. G. W. PETERSON.

Over 200 Flannelette Night Dresses, my own make from 39c up. Coupons given on all sales.

MRS. G. W. PETERSON.

TEMPERANCE PEOPLE DIVIDED

Meeting of Woman's Anti-License Federation Brough Out That Fact

At a special meeting of the Woman's Anti-License Federation held in the W. C. T. U. headquarters in Wilmington Tuesday night it developed that the temperance exponents are not as one as regards the selection of candidates on the state ticket, and as a result there was an interesting session lasting until nearly 11 o'clock.

The Rev. John M. Arters, district superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League was present, and as some of the women of the Federation seemed to be in doubt as how to proceed, he proceeded to give reasons for the selections of the candidates.

In doing so he told of why Andrew C. Gray, the Democratic nominee for attorney-general, was preferred by the Prohibitionists to Frank H. Davis,the Republican nominee, and this brought from Isaac W. Bowers an address in which he defended Mr. Davis and declared his fitness for the office. Also Mr. Bowers criticised some other tactics of the persons responsible for the Prohibition ticket, mainly because they placed their own candidate on for Congress when, he declared that William H. Heald, the Republican nominee was as good a Prohibitionist as the regular candidate for Congress of the Prohibition party.

While waiting for Mr. Arters, Mrs. E. C. Marks, the president; Mrs. L. W. Emerson, and others gave talks, and Mrs. Emerson declared her belief that the temperance men were endorsing candidates not favorable to the temperance cause, and she caused a laugh by saying she was suspicious of the Delaware politician. She declared that the saloon men were flooding the two lower counties and were working with both parties.

Mrs. Marks said the Federation should not overlook the good that had been done here in Delaware and elsewhere and she referred to recent temperance victories.

At this juncture Mr. Arters arrived, and in the beginning he said that he took it that the Federation wanted reasons for things which had been done, and he said he felt that everything that had been done could be justified as pure political expediency. He said that playing pure politics is the game that wins soonest and that it has won in other states. He said the temperance forces were confronted by a real thing—the saloon deeply rooted in both parties and that it must be fought on the battleground it chooses —the political ground.

He told of the efforts of the anti-saloon workers at both the Republican and Democratic conventions of asking for nominations all the way down the line of candidates who could be favorable to the cause of temperance. He spoke of the degree of success which had rewarded their efforts, but he said the result in neither case was entirely satisfactory and that as a result, there were only two things left to be done. One of these was to put in the field a straight-out Prohibition ticket, and the other was to take the best things the other two parties had done.

Mr. Arters here called attention to the fact that the Anti-Saloon League, which he represented, had not the right to name a ticket, but he said it was thought that a straight-out ticket would not have a chance, though he held that it would have been an ideal thing to name a straight-out ticket. However, he said it seemed best to play a practical part and to take the best candidates of the two parties.

He challenged anyone to deny that this idea had not been carried out, so far as local option was concerned. He then took up the Republican and Democratic candidates, and in a reference to Simeon S. Pennewill, the Republican gubernatorial nominee, he spoke of his eight years in the General Assembly and said that during that time he had from time to time placed himself on record as favoring local option. Referring to the criticism directed against Mr. Pennewill in regard to the voters' assistant law, Mr. Arters said this was not the primary objection of the temperance people, although the Prohibition party had shown its disfavor for the law.

Mr. Arters referred to Dr. Rowland G. Paynter, the Democratic nominee as an estimable gentleman, but he went on to say that he had signed applications for liquor licenses and could not show the same record as Pennewill.

The attorney-general matter was the next brought up, and he said the Prohibitionists for their stand in endorsing Gray had been criticised. He declared that the Republicans had nominated a man unfit for the office when one compared his fitness with that of those who for years had been chosen for the high office. He spoke of the efforts of Attorney-General Robert H. Richards to learn from other members of the bar what they thought of the fitness of Mr. Davis, and he said two-thirds of the letters received indicated that the writers did not think he was fit.

Mr. Arters asked why the Republican party had nominated the only Kent county lawyer who campaigned against no license last fall. He said he understood that Mr. Davis had received compensation for his services, but he declared that no man had a right to fig it a moral issue for a price.

As to Mr. Gray, Mr. Arters said he was frank to say that he was not the man he would like to have endorsed, but he said that Mr. Gray had stated that he never had a liquor man for a client and had no interest in the liquor traffic. He also referred to his professional career and hi standing as a member of the bar.

Mr. Arters spoke of the importance of the office and said it was more powerful than judge or jury.

In reference to the county ticket, Mr. Arters said that so far as rural New Castle county was concerned both parties had nominated the best men for the General Assembly that they had done for years, and he said that so far as city or county was concerned the Anti Saloon League was only interested in the candidates for General Assembly. He took up the different districts in this city and named the candidates favorable to the cause of local option and those opposed.

Mr. Bowers Speaks

When Mr. Arters had finished, Isaac W. Bowers arose and in a reference to the selections for the office of attorney-general he gave reasons why he thought Mr. Davis should be elected and held that there was no question of sobriety, intelligence or ability. He intimated that the candidate endorsed by the Prohibitionists had defended a man who owns more saloons than any other three men in Wilmington.

Some of Mr. Bowers' reasons for preferring Mr. Davis, which he read were as follows:

1—He meets with the Constitutional requirements.

2—He has been admitted to the bar of Delaware, passed the examinations required with a high average and is a member of the Philadelphia bar in good standing.

3—He has been successful in the practice of criminal law for the past ten years, and is for this reason well equipped to take care of the prosecuting department.

4—He has publicly and emphatically declared that he will prosecute any and all crimes committed in this state.

5—That he is in no sense responsible for idle rumors to the effect that he will not prosecute crime and is in no sense responsible to any man or set of men for his conduct in office * * * * * that he will protect those people who commit no crime and punish, to the full extent of the law, those who do commit crime, and has so publicly stated.

6—That H. H. Ward and Robert H. Richards, who so caustically criticised Mr. Davis, do so for utterly selfish reasons.

7—That Mr. Andrew C. Gray, who was endorsed by the Prohibition party as their candidate for attorney-general does not now nor ever has represented the temperance principal for which the Prohibition party stands.

8—That Frank H. Davis supported the temperance cause at the election of last November and that he did not work with the license interest, but spent the day, after voting, with Henry P. Cannon, of Bridgeville.

9—That he was offered a fee by a member of the Kent county bar, to use his political influence in the election of last November for the "wet" element, and that he refused to take it, stating that neither personally nor politically was he in sympathy with the license workers.

10—That ninety per cent. of the unfriendly criticism to his candidacy arises from partisan Democratic sources.

Mr. Bowers wanted to know why the brewers are forming an organization to support Mr. Gray, and he charged that some of the opposition to Mr. Davis was to make the office of attorney-general a sort of family affair.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS OF

St. Georges Hundred!

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1908 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at the office of

JOSEPH H. ENOS, IN ODESSA,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21st, 1908
From 9.00 A. M. to 12.00 M.

AT HENRY CLEAVER'S STORE, IN PORT PENN,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21st, 1908
From 1 P. M. to 4 P. M.

and at the County Tax Collector's Office, South Broad street, Middletown, Del., every Saturday during the month of September, from 9 A. M., to 4 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January five per centum thereof shall be added thereto.

WALTER BEASTEN,
Collector of Taxes forSt. Georges Hundred.

"THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE."

For Representative in Congress

William E. Hawkins

OF WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Nominated by the Prohibition Partyin State Convention

The Prohibition Party furnishes a clean political home for every Christian man and is the only party permitting him to vote on the liquor question as well as other public questions.
Opposed to Booze, Boodlers, Bossism, Bribery and Political Corruption.

Fall Announcement

FROM WILMINGTON'S

Best Clothing House

We desire to call the attention of our out-of-town friends and customers to the large and complete assortment of Clothing for Men and Boys embraced in our Fall and Winter Stocks. The reputation of "The Busy Corner" for square dealing is sufficiently well known as to require no mention here. We want you to call on us for Fall Clothes this season as heretofore, assuring you in advance of our hearty appreciation of your trade and our very earnest desire to merit same by pleasing you.

MEN'S SUITS, $5.00 to $30.00
MEN'S OVERCOATS, $7.50 to $30.00
CHILDREN'S SUITS, $2.00 UP

HATS, ALL PRICES, SHAPES AND COLORS
UNDERWEAR, 50c. UP
A Complete Line of Shirts, Collars, Gloves, Neckwear, &c.

Call on us when you're in the city, and make this store YOUR STORE.

WRIGHT & DAVIDSON CO.,
Market and Eighth Streets,
WILMINGTON, - DEAWARE

A. R. MERRITT. J. W. BROCKS ON

Farmers AND Boatmen !

Are You thinking of Buying A GASOLINE MOTOR?

If you are read this add carefully. We offer the Farmer the "BLATCHLEY" fan cooled power and pumping engine. No water to freeze nor tank or pipe in the way. Made in four sizes—1½ to 10 horse power. This engine is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. We will ship to any responsible party on reasonable time without advance payment.

To the Boatmen we offer the well-known "LITTLE GIANT" 3 to 5 horse power for $49. Reliable and reversible two cycle, two and three port, and guaranteed for one year. Simple and easy to operate. Our FREE CATALOGUE is worth having. Send 10 cents in stamps for our book entitled: "Ignition, Vaporization, Installation and operation of a Gasoline Motor.

BROCKSON & MERRITT,
Agents for Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Md,
WARWICK, MARYAND.

J. F. McWHORTER & SON

STOVES

"OTHELLO" made for people that want the best.

We have the largest line of Stoves in the State, and are selling them at prices much lower than the average dealer. We would be pleased to have you look them over. We do not handle any of the low grades of stoves, nothing but high grades, from the best founderies.

J. F. McWHORTER & SON,

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

The Globe Clothing Store

Fall Styles in High-Grade Clothing for

MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN

Never before in the history of thia store have we shown such a large stock of C. N. Meltsner & Bro.'s

HIGH-GRADE CLOTHING

For weeks we have been preparing for this display and we have spared no pains to make it an occasion worthy of the attention of every up-to-date dresser in this community. We show the product of America's largest organization-clothing for men and young men modeled upon exclusive and advanced designs, and distinctly expressive of the cleverest fashion ideals of the moment. The fabrics are assuredly striking and attractive, with every trait of refinement. Also a fine line of boys school suits.

Men's and Young Men's Overcoats

In all styles, shapes, colors and weights. Some Priestly Guaranteed Cravanette Raincoats. Also a full line of Boys' and Children's Overcoats.

Shoes! Shoes!

We have an up-to-date line of Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes at very low prices.

The prices, as always, are decidedly lower than equal style, quality, fit and workmanship can be sold for elsewhere.

THE GLOBE CLOTHING STORE

S. M. ROSENBERG, Proprietor.
Middletown, - - Delavare.

M. BANNING,

East Main St.
DEALER IN FINE

GROCERIES!

Flour, salt meats, scrapple and sausage, selected teas, pure coffee and spices; butter and cheese from best dairies; choice syrup and molasses, foreign and domestic fruits, canned fruits in variety. Also a complete assortment of goods usually kept in a first-class store.

M. BANNING.
Middletown, - - Del.
Phone 60.

Why Buy McClure's?

McClure's Magazine is bought and read in homes not because it is a magazine but because it is *the* magazine. Why?

FIRST—THE PRICE. It costs but one dollar a year, or less than ten cents a number, for over thirteen hundred two-column pages of reading matter. This amounts in actual bulk to twenty or twenty-five books costing anywhere from a dollar to two dollars a volume.

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THIRD—TIMELINESS. The reading matter in McClures is not only good; it it is not only entertaining, amusing, instructive and inspiring—it is also about the subjects in which you and all Americans are most interested at the time. No subects in the next twelve months are going to be so important as the question of raiload rates and rebates and the question of life insurance. Both of these questions ill be discussed by authorities in an impartial, careful, interesting way.

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S. S. McCLURE COMPANY, 47 East 23 Street, NEW YORK

You can earn a good income by taking up the business of securing subscriber McClure's. It is clean and self-respecting—a publication any man or woman ld like to represent. The pay is 25 cents for each $1.00 subscription, in addition ash prizes for the best work. Write to-day for full particulars.

SOUTH BRANCH FARM

BY REBECCA HARDING DAVIS

[CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE.]

Meanwhile, Mr. Burke had taken lodgings with a neighboring farmer. He kept a close scrutiny on Letty, solely for her mother's sake, he told himself. She met the beery fellow twice, and took long walks with him; she received letters from him by mail. The geologist found that this matter interested him more than his fossils, even.

One morning Letty came into the room when William stood joking with his wife before going to the field. They looked at her with astonishment, for the girl was always silent and shy.

Brother, I want to speak to you, she said, catching her breath.

Well, go on, said Sophy, impatiently. What are you afraid of?

Letty spoke directly to William, ignoring her. The potatoes and apples must be picked over, and the cellars are damp. Could one of the hands do it?

Good gracious! Do you want the harvesting to stop? cried Sophy. You and Mother Taney can do it at your leisure. Do you suppose your brother pays men such ruinous wages to wait on a lot of women?

You have always done it, said William,

Mother is not well, Wilham.

Well, manage it as you like. I can't be bothered with the kitchen work, he burst out.

Letty left the room hastily.

That's right, William. The truth is, you're too open-handed. You can't afford to keep a parcel of able-bodied women in idleness, if you mean to buy the meadow lots.

That's a fact! The mention of the lots keyed his courage.

When he came back that afternoon he found Sophy resplendent in a pink-flowered muslin entertaining half a dozen girls in the parlor. He stopped to joke and romp with them. The next moment the door opened, and Letty stood like a ghost on the threshold.

Come to mother! she said.

What is the matter?

You have killed her, I think, quietly.

The poor old woman had sunk down on the floor of the cellar, and lay as if dead.

William trembled as he lifted her. The doctor of the village happened to pass at that moment.

No, she is not dead, he said, after examining her. Great exhaustion. It will be a long illness. She must have rest and careful nursing.

Letty stepped forward. She will have both. Mr. Burke, will you carry her to Mrs. Wright's—across the road? She has promised to give me a room.

The crowd about her were so stunned at the child's action that they did nothing to oppose it.

Mr. Burke promptly lifted the thin figure in his arms, and had laid her in the bed in Mrs. Wright's shaded spare room before William recovered his senses.

Don't you see how disgraceful this looks? Sophy cried, shaking him. Your mother turned out! What will folks say?

He hurried after Letty, scolding and ordering them back. But Letty did not answer him.

Mrs. Wright will charge boarding. D'ye hear?

I shall pay her, said Letty, quietly.

Mrs. Taney's illness lasted for weeks. William's wife smoothed the matter over to the community as best as she could. The Wright house was quieter than hers. She was willing to pay the boarding to insure comfort to dear Mother Taney, etc., etc. Secretly she rejoiced to escape the trouble of the sick woman.

When Mrs. Taney was able to come down to the porch of the cool farm house for the first time, she sent for William and his wife. The doctor was there, and Mr. Burke and Judge Wright and little Letty, and a man whom Mr. Burke at once recognized as "the fellow," and so turned his back on him contemptuously.

You've got quite a color, Mother Taney, said Sophy. You'll soon be ready to come over. Help with the canning, eh?

Mrs. Taney, said the doctor, gravely, needs a long season of rest before her health is restored. I have recommended a change of air; a journey—

William exchanged alarmed glances with his wife.

Why you must take us for millionaires, doc! she cried. Change of air? Journey? That sort of prescription suits fine city ladies. But farmers' wives, who have to earn their living, can't take time for such fol-de-rols.

The doctor would have answered, but Letty put her hand on his arm. There was a faint pink on her cheek, and her blue eyes sparkled like steel.

Fortunately my mother, she said gently, is not in such a strait. I have made arrangements for her to take the journey. We are going to morrow to Virginia. I have bought her old home, and we shall live there. She will have a long change of air.

William turned ghastly pale.

Bought? What money had you?

Her own share of the estate, said Judge Wright, calmly. Letitia is of age. She seems to have always been under the impression that she and her mother were dependent on you. She came to ask me only two months ago; and I, as her guardian and executor, had nothing more to do than to hand her over her share, which was, you know, in bonds. She has chosen to invest it in Virginia land. Mr. Hipps made the purchase for her, nodding to the beery young lawyer, who nodded gravely back again.

Mr. Burke moved suddenly over to his side, with a beaming recognition.

How do you propose to live on this farm? said William.

My mother will withdraw her portion of the estate, said Letty. She is entitled to a third, you know.

Withdraw? Thirds? Why, I've use for it! If she does that, I have done with the meadow lots.

His voice was like the bark of an enraged dog.

You seem, William, said Judge Wright, strangely to have forgotten the true position of your mother and sister. You have drawn the interest of your mother's money. It must all, of course, be refunded. Little Letty has a clear head. She will manage very well. By the way, she has suggested to me that your wife should send over the Cleveland silver, and all other household property belonging to your mother before marriage.

When William and his wife went out of the gate he seemed to have shrunk into a smaller and an older man. The last words heard from him were: "Lots. It's all your fault!" in a fierce bitterness.

When they were all gone, Letty put her head down on her mother's lap.

Now, mother, she said, for the roses and old oaks, and rest and home! We shall find poor old black Tod there, waiting; and all your old friends—

There was an uneasy cough behind them. It was Mr. Burke, waiting to say good-bye.

I shall be a neighbor, too, Miss Letty.

Yes, I remember, blushing very much.

He held her hand a moment. You—you are not sorry that I shall be there, too?

But Letty only blushed more absurdly, and could not answer. —Good Literature.

FLORIDA'S ORANGE PEST

Granges and all fruits of the citrus family in Florida suffer extensive ravages from the "white fly." This insect first appeared in this country, in Florida, many years ago, and is supposed to have been imported from China. It has now spread all through Florida and along the coast into Texas. California, fearing its approach, has made efforts to keep it out, but in May, 1907, it was found established at three points in the northern-central parts of that State. The white fly not only directly damages the trees, but gives rise to a sooty mold which spreads over the leaves and discolors the fruit. The principal natural means of protection are four species of parasitic fungi, which, in favorable circumstances, give the affected groves one clean year in three. These fungi may be artificially disseminated, and fumigation is also employed to combat the enemy. No insect parasites of the white fly are known to the Government entomologists.

Cures Blood, Skin Diseases, Cancer Greatest Blood Purifier Free

If your blood is impure, thin, diseased hot or full of humor, if you have blood poison, cancer, carbuncles, eating sores, scrofula, eczema, itching, risings and bumps, scabby, pimply skin, bone pains, catarrh, rheumatism or any blood or skin disease, take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B B.). Soon all sores heal, aches and pains stop and the blood is made pure and rich Druggists or by express $1 per large bottle. Sample free by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. B. B. B. is especially advised for chronic, deep-seated cases, as it cures after all else fails.

After October 1st, the Library hours will be: Tuesdays, 3.30 to 5 P. M., Saturdays. 3 to 5 and 7 to 8.30 P. M. The Library will be open on Tuesday

THE TRANSCRIPT, $1 per year.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS

A pint of crude carbolic acid, mixed with a gallon of kerosene, makes an excellent spray for poultry houses, and it is the cheapest.

Tobacco dust placed about the trunks and roots of trees every few years will prove complete protection from the attacks of the woolly aphis. This is a cheap remedy, and it is a good fertilizer, as well as insecticide.

It is generally conceded that the best times to sell chickens is from the first of January to the first of November. Every one seems to want to sell during November and December, and consequently the market is always overstocked at that time.

Wood ash seems to be a curious remedy for diseases in animals, yet its virtues in that capacity are much appreciated in some sections of the world. The London Standard says that a well-known English farmer has raised pigs on a very extensive scale for nearly 20 years, without ever receiving a visitation of cholera or swine fever, and with a loss of only 2 per cent. of his animals from the plague. He attributes his good fortune to the fact that he keeps wood ashes and charcoal, mixed with salt, constantly before his pigs. The mixture is kept in large covered boxes, with holes bored near the bottom, from which the animals work the stuff out as fast as they want it. They never, it appears, eat more of it than is good for them.

A reliable recipe for putting up hams is as follows: Rub the hams with dry salt and drain for 24 hours. Mix four quarts of salt, three pounds of brown sugar, one pound of saltpetre, four ounces of salt prunella and four ounces of bruised juniper berries together, and boil in six quarts of water. Cool and skim the brine, then take the hams from the salt and wipe dry. Pour the cold pickle over them and rub well into the meat. There should be enough brine to cover the meat. Turn the hams every second day for three weeks, after which take out, wipe dry and rub a mixture of pepper, salt and brine thoroughly into the meat. Paint with liquid extract of smoke or place in a regular smoke house. Hams shrink about 10 per cent. in weight in smoking, while pickled or salted pork gains about 10 per cent.

Sod culture is recommended by some successful peach growers. The soil is worked during the time the trees are growing, and a clover crop is sowed for fall and winter, which is plowed under early in the spring. Clover crops should not be left until they suck up too much moisture from the soil at a time when it is needed by the trees.

It takes longer and costs more to make up a pound of loss than it does to add five pounds of gain under favorable conditions.

In feeding fattening hogs, the food should always be given in a clean wholesome condition and never allowed to become sour.

The walk is the foundation of all the other gaits, and without beginning at the foundation all future developments will be unsatisfactory.

As soon as the tops of the onions are dead they should be pulled, thrown in rows, allowed to cure a few days and then be stored away.

Good hickory ashes are said to be excellent for expelling worms from the bowels of young horses. Give a couple of tablespoonfuls twice a week in their feed.

The great secret in making underdraining a permanent improvement is in securing uniform form in laying the tile, and maintaining a good outlet. As a rule, the safest plan is to look the ground over carefully and then plan out the ditches to the best advantage.

Professor F. D. Fuller, of the Pennsylvania Station, declares that as long as the farmer can raise plenty of corn, hay and oats and he cannot afford to purchase any material containing less than 14 per cent. of protein.

Extensive experiments in Switzerland show that cows produce more milk and butter if they are turned out of doors a portion of each day, than those that are confined in the stalls all of the time.

There is a large shortage of eggs in cold storage throughout the country, and indications are that prices will rule firm and higher throughout the year.

September and October is the fall farrowing season.

Castrate the pigs when they are three or four weeks old; then they are unusually active and the wound heals quickly, and is well before they are weaned, causing no set-back in the pig's development.

A Virginia farmer makes considerable money each year by selling to Northern people hams and bacon cured in the old-fashioned way, with molasses and black pepper, and smoked over a fire from hickory chips. He sells between 300 and 400 pigs each year, at an average price of 30 cents per pound for the cured meats.

Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana and Michigan lead in the order named in the production of Portland cement.

Farmers and others who knowingly pack bad eggs with good ones are going to be prosecuted by the Nebraska and Michigan Pure Food Commissions. Dealers claim that their losses amounted to several million dollars last year.

The best dairy barns are long, with low ceilings. Ventilation is enhanced if the ceilings are low. To keep the stable free from flies at milking time burlap curtains should be hung in the windows, and the windows should be plentiful.

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The Transcript, $1,

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I have freed hundreds from persistent headache by the application of lenses. My methods of examination and equipment are up-to-date.

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Monday 5	5.30 pm	Tuesday 6 1.00 pm
Thursday 8	5.30 pm	Friday 9 4.00 pm
Monday 12	11.00 am	Tuesday 13 7.00 pm
Thursday 15	12 noon	Friday 16 11.00 am
Monday 19	5.30 pm	Tuesday 20 12.30 pm
Thursday 22	5.30 pm	Friday 23 5.00 pm
Monday 26	10 30 am	Tuesday 27 5.30 pm
Thursday 29	11.00 am	Friday 30 7.30 pm

Grain, Fruit and Stock Freighted at Reasonable Rates.

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Captain SAMUEL DENNY, Manager.

WILLIAM W. ROSE, Clerk.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—

Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1908 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT BLACKBIRD, WATSON'S STORE
OCTOBER 24th, 1908,
From 1 to 3 P. M.

AT FLEMING'S LANDING,
OCTOBER 26th, 1908,
From 1 to 3 P. M.

AT DELANEY'S,
(DAVIS' STORE)
OCTOBER 23d, 1908,
From 1 to 3 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

JOHN BEITH,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—

APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED!

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1908 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF GEORGE M. D. HART, IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,
SATURDAYS,
OCTOBER 3, 10, 17, 24 and 31, 1908.
From 1 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

An abatement of 5 per centum will be allowed on all taxes paid during the month of August.

WILLIAM C. MONEY,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

WHAT ABOUT THAT JOB OF

Plumbing

You are going to have done this Summer?

Call and let me give you an estimat before you give your order. I am in a position to give you the very best materials in all branches of the plumbing trade. All work guaranteed to be satisfactory. I can do your

PLUMBING, STEAM FITTING, Pump and Well Work,

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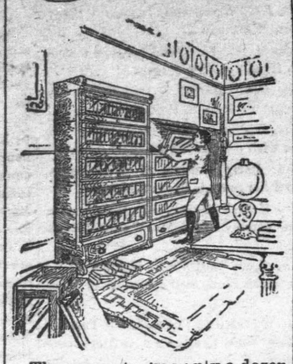

The man who has only a dozen books needs a bookcase, but he doesn't need one that will take up the whole side of his room, The "Y and E" Sectional Bookcase may be adapted to any space and is easy to move—simply detache the sections—a boy can put them up. I am sole agent for this section.

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REGISTER'S ORDER.

OFFICE OF REGISTER OF WILLS, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DEL., Mar. 3, 1908.

Upon the application of Ellen Bradley Administratrix of Emily Whitlock late of St. Georges Hundred, in said county, deceased, it is ordered and directed by the Register of Wills that the Administratrix aforesaid give notice of granting of Letters of Administration upon the estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such letters in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the estate to present the same, or abide by an act of Assembly in such case made and provided; and also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in the Middletown Transcript a newspaper published in Middletown, Delaware, and to be continued therein ten times.

Seal

Given under the hand and seal of office of the Register of Wills aforesaid, at Wilmington, in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written.

FRANCIS M. WALKER, Register of Wills.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration were in due form of law granted unto the undersigned, on the Third day of March A. D. 1908, and that all persons having claims against the estate of the deceased must present the same, duly attested, to said Administratrix, on or before the Third day of March, 1909, or abide the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

ELLEN BRADLEY
Administratrix.

Address,
Martin B. Burris, Esq.,
Attorney-at-Law,
Middletown, Delaware.

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Number 2—260 acres, 2 miles from Delaware City, and is nown as the E. L. Clark farm. It has a large brick dwelling and a arge brick barn. About 250 acres in cultivation, balance is marsh or meadow used for pasture. This farm lays on the stone road leading to Wilmington, and is about 14 miles therefrom. This land is in splendid condition and surrounded by high priced farms. It is very productive and ought to suit anyone wanting a safe and sure investment. It will grow as much grain as No. 1, and both of these farms ought to sell in 30 days time, as they are well located, and the land is equal to anything on the market in Delaware. $15,000 buys this elegant farm and home. For further particulars call or address.

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